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OCTOBER FIRST, 1890.

GAVIN WALKER.

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Rents Collected and Inevstments Made for Non-Residents. Correspondence Solicted.

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Two lots on Houston attact opposite Board of Trade building \$25,000,
100:10 feet, corner Third and Throckmorton streets, on which are two good houses renting for \$55 per month, \$15,000,
160:100, feet, corner Record and Throckmorton, with large three-story brick building, \$20,000,
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We have also lots smitable for all classes of residences in all parts of the suburbs, varying in price from \$200 upwards and on easy terms,
islly to parties intending indicating.

PARTIES laving property for sale would do well to consult us, as we have a large connection among buyers in the East.
Fating of \$0 acres upwards on very easy terms.

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578 improved farms, 600,000 acres long leaf pine lands, 150,000 acres solid agricultural lands, 79 pastures from 1000 to 150,000 acres, 320 to 640 acre tracts in any part of the state. City and Suburban Property at Great

W. G. VEAL & CO., Lands and Loans.

FARM AND FIELD.

On Starting the Sugar-Beet Industry.

Creameries Strongly Recommended-The La Conte Pear-A Cow for the Farmer-Hog Talk-Good Word for Texas Horses-

How to Start the Beet Sugar Industry. For the Gazette.

Since was printed in these columns our article suggesting that the sugar bee might be made a very important crop for Texas, and also offering some information concerning the great sugar-beet plant now being built at Grand Island, Neb., we have received from Mr. C. N. Ashfort of Omaha a letter detailing a few of the particulars relative to how the new enterprise was worked up by the people of that region. The letter is specially interesting as showing what a people may accomplish for a locality by wisely pulling together in a determined

Mr. Ashfort says small tests were first made about Grand Island with sugar beet seed sent out by the United States department of agriculture. Finding these to show up reasonably well, seed were procured from California and larger result, and thereupon the people of Grand Island put their heads together industry. Of course a suitable mill was the first requisite. With a view to getting this an eligible tract of land was offered free of cost-and for a number of years free of all local tax-to the compamy that would put up an extensive plant. A move entirely along the line was made on the state legislature, which induced that body to offer a bounty of one cent per pound on all beet sugar made within our boundaries half a dozen concerns like the commonwealth. These inducements, with lots of good talking, finally led to costing \$500,000, and said to be the able to find one of them if they were targest plant of the kind in the world. well scattered over the state. But

It is thought that there can be no kind of reasonable doubt touching the entire success of the sugar beet industry in Nebraska, a success which, in the opinion of Mr. Ashfort, must soon bring that state into prominence as the most Important sugar producing center of

A copy of the Minneapolis Tribune has been sent us containing an article on sugar beet culture for the states west of the Mississippi river. The writer ventures the opinion that there is but one thing we shall have to contend against. the cheuper labor of Europe, but this, it is surmised, can be overcome by maof this country. It is anuntained that the soil of our best regions is far better than that of either France, Germany or Belgium, where most of the foreign beet | he travels in the state. The merchant sugar is produced, and that we have a special advantage in the climatic conditions which make it vastly easier here and the waiter who serves his food-all than there to dry the sliced beets at the harvest time and keep the material for a and especially about the splendid prossteady, all-the-year-supply of the sugar factories. Taking everything into consideration, one finds much to build up the belief that when espital has fairly established itself in this new industry and experience has led us into a full understanding of the beet in American soil. we shall be able to produce sugar beet | whole. here at a much less cost than that cha. - of state pride in state progress has acterizing its production in Europe. In word, that we shall have no competition | It is simply a long pull, a strong pull and of importance from any other quarter of a pull altogether

the Omaha (Neb.) Bee. The State the principle of "be sure you're right, Journal says 5000 acres of land will then go ahead." Journal says 5000 acres of land will promptly go to beet culture for the use of the great plant at Grand Island. The concern will give constant employment to 2000 people. All of which is looked upon as a most splendid thing for Grand Island and vicinity. Other industries must speedily follow, it is thought, thus causing Grand Island to soon take position as one of the leading manufacturing cities on the American continent. The Journal appends a table showing the transactions of Claus Spreckles beet sugar factory in California for 1889. The concern is carried on by what is known as the Western beet sugar company. Following is the exhibit made by J. J. l'obine, commissioner of labor statistics

for California:	
WESTBEN BEET SUGAR COMPANY.	
Beets consumed, tons	14,077 1,640 105 61 2,121
1460 tons, cost to make	148,248 159,317
180 tons sold at Watsonville	11,069 13,500
Profits	24,569

The profits to the farmer producing the beets was from \$40 to \$65 per acre.

The Omaha Bee says the Grand Island plant will have a capacity of 350 tons of beets per day, which will make in the neighborhood of fifty tons of refined sugar. All the machinery necessary for manufacturing and relining will be put in and made ready for working the beet crop of this year. A full crop will not tests made. Good success was again tife | be raised this season-about 3000 acres will be worked to beets-but 1891 will find in all the acreage originally calcufor working up an extensive sugar beet lated upon. A belt railroad is building around the city through the beet lands to anable producers to lay their products down at the mills promptly and at small

> Now, if the sugar-beet can be made to succeed as a crop for Texas-and a study of the regions and conditions where it does succeed leaves little room for doubt on this point-we might locate within the one in Nebraska, without any kind of crowding whatever, Indeed, but for the newspapers one would scarcely be well scattered over the state. they'd be well worth having all the same, and once convince the people of Texas that they are entirely fea ible and the first thing you know Texas will get them. Huge enterprises are something strictly in accord with Texas taste, and it is pretty generally understood that all needed to give Texas exactly what she wants and can make good use of, is for some pushing leader to set her people talking in that direction. people of Texas, taken as a whole, are now the most progressive people known. They are as a unit as far as relates to unflinching faith in Texas. An article in a late issue of the Manufacturers' Record. Baltimore, says: "Texas stands to-day in the fore-front of Southern progress. It is annutained that Her people are fully alive to her magnificent advantages. Every intelligent tourist sees the evidences of this wherever of whom he buys goods, the barber who shaves him, the boy who blacks his boots

> > they live. The same spirit of progress asserts itself in all the ne espapers, from the great dailles to the smallest and most obscure country weeklies. " are vaunting Texas as a whole, and their own special localities as parts of that The like of this universal spirit counterpart in all these United States. Under the patronage of such a spirit the heaviest work of any

talk to him about the glories of Texas,

For our own part, we feel entirely satisfied that the various sections of Texas ought to, at the earliest possible beet question. It is now too late to do much for the present senson in the way of experimentation, but it is not too late to think the matter over, arrange for seed and get ready for tests to be made next year. The Colorado experiment station has issued a bulletin on beet culture (bulletin No. 11), which contains much useful information on that direction. The United States department of agriculture has lately sent out a bulletin treating on the same subject. According to the means a great saving of time and labor, Colorado bulletin, a land inclined to the latter being apt to fall upon the sandy suits the best best. The depart- weaker portion of the household in makent of agriculture bulletin says "the ing butter at home. The question o soil should be well drained and with a time and labor required in the home good exposure to the light. It should be of loose texture, easily pulverized and of butter product, and, when so counted, average fertility.'' There are plenty of there will be found a much smaller net lands in Texas that would fill either of these bills to perfection. The Colorado bulletin says the climate also has much to do in the success of the crop. The spring should be warm and not excessively wet; the fall should be more inclined to dry, as "the formation of sugar is favored by dry weather and an unclouded sky in autumn." This fits most portions of Texas as well as anything could fit. The cultivation recom mended by both bulletins may be summed up as follows:

Prepare a deep and well-pulverized seedbed. 2. Where fertilizers are necessary do not use fresh barnvard manure immedi-

ately before planting. If fertilizers are employed, superphosphates of lime, containing from 10 to 15 per cent. of availrate of 250 to 300 pounds per acre. The fertilizers may be sown broadcast or drilled in the rows, and best at the time of planting.

3. Sow in drills about eighteen twenty inches apart, so as to admit of horse culture between the rows, using from seven to eight pounds of good seed

per acre. It is best to have the beets cultivated flat and not planted in ridges. Any method of cultivation which will keep out the weeds and keep the ground thoroughly stirred will be sufficient.

5. When ell up thin so that there shall be one thrifty plant every six or eight inches (some say ten to twelve) , and take care not to injure the plants in this process.

In cultivation take care to preserve the leaves and throw some earth to the plants each time. The portion of the beet which grows above ground does not contain much sugar.

7. Harvest when ripe and preserve free from frost. Sugar beet seed for test may be bad in

small packages free by addressing the secretary of agriculture, Washington, Creameries Strongly Recommended,

Bulletin No. 5 of the Texas experimental station, Brazos county, strongly urges the people of Texas to lend their encouragement to an establishment of creameries, particularly in the neighborhood of towns. "The advantage to any town and its merchants, " says the bul-letin, "is readily seen. In the cotton portion of the year there is little or no money in circulation among farmers. meries, if successfully developed. will largely change this condition of things, and keep money in circulation tion throughout the year. Merchants can well afford to subscribe liberally for creamery stock, knowing that the enterprise will add to the general prosperity of the town, and bring increased custom on a cash pasis to themselves. Where creamerles in the South have been in

Fort Worth made a Bank Clearing for the year 1889 of \$31,732,391 as against \$16,-089,235 for the year 1888, a gain of 96.6 per cent., having the largest gain in the United States. Denver stands third in the list, with a gain of 45.8 per cent. Galveston next with a gain of 24.8 per cent.

#### Fort Worth has Gained in Six Months

An iron works and rolling mill ocated; the Dirie wagon works in process of erection, the Alamosa Heights woolen mill, located, the Indiana screen door, door, blind, sash and general wood work factory, located; the Texas tannery and shoc factory, located; the Fort Worth University, M. E. C. buildings to cost 100,000; endowment fund to be \$200,000 ormore; the stove foundry, ready for business.

To the Front in Education and Churches

Fort Worth's new university is to cost \$100,000. Her new High School building is to cost \$55,000. The new Bantist church cost \$60,000. The new Cumberland Presbyterian church cost \$55,000. Both of these new edifices are fine pieces of architecture. The new Methoand will be a perfect beauty. new Board of Trade buildcost \$100,000. The new eight-story Hurley building will cost \$125,000. Remember, not a stone of this structure had been lifted two years

Worth that has forty-eight miles of mac adamized streets or forty-two miles of

Where is the city of the age of Fort Worth which boasts of thirty-two miles of electric car line?

Has any city southwest of St. Louis or south of Kansas City such complete stockyards as Fort Worth?

that they could afford to build a creamery every three years rather than lose the ereamery has brought to their doors. "Then there are other good reasons of-

ferred by the builetin to show why creameries should be extensively established in Texas. "The fact that creameries, if properly developed, will create a demand for milk, and that this demand will stimulate the breeding of better cows, and must ultimately result in a more profitable system of farming generally, is, in itself, a potent argument in favor of a wide development of creamdairy should be counted in the cost of the there will be found a much smaller net profit to the producer of home-made butter than is generally supposed. centration of purpose and combination of dairy supply, as in case of creamers s, allows the manufacture of butter at a less cost per pound, and secures a double advantage by reason of making a more uniform and better product, which always commands a better price on the market."

The bulletin represents that at present it would not pay Texas creameries to arrange for the manufacture of cheese. 'Skim chees might be made with fair profits, but in Texas there is comparatively little demand for cheese of this character. Texas people want the best that is going, and while there is nothing whatever in the way of our manufactur ing as good "whole cheese" as appears in any market we have too good a thing in existing prices for milk and butter to justify us in doing it.

"As a financial investment," says bulletin No. 5, "only small dividends need be expected for the first year or two. It will take some time to develor confidence and secure a supply of milk large enough to be handled with profit, and those who invest in creameries in Texas should do so with a determina ion to stand their ground until this trying period is successfully passed." short-showing at the beginning will exist nothing to be discouraged over. A little hold-on will soon bring everything around all right, and establish the creamery as a thing of decided profit to its owners, its town and the region of country in which it is located.

Having thus argued in favor of an extension of the creamery industry for Texas, the bulletin goes on to ventilate the three main plans resorted to in other regions for their establishment.

1. Those who have milk to furnish combine capital and establish a creamery plant of their own to work up their duct. The profits go entirely to the farmers, who are not only patrons of the oreamery but also its owners. This plan would stand as no experiment in the It has been tried and found successful in the Southern states east of the Mississippi river, and the writer thinks there is no good reason why, under favorable conditions, it should not prove successful in Texas

The surrounding country is canvassed for the purpose of securing an approximate idea of the quantity of milk that might be depended upon for the first year. Having arrived at this and made sure that there will be enough with which to make a reasonably fair beginning, arrangements are made with some sponsible man or company to establish a creamery plant, becoming its owner, and to take the milk (or cream) from the patrons, sell it or make it into butter, and divide the net proceeds among the customers according to the quantity and quality of milk or cream furnished by reserving a certain per cent. as The amount of toll is agreed upon

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Some line inside business and residence property.
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COTTLE COUNTY-Ninety thousand acres in a solid body-a fine opportunity for a colony SWISHER COUNTY-Twenty-three thousand acres in alternates; all smooth land of very best quality. Water fifteen to there test again.

WHEELER COUNTY-Fourteen thousand, seven hundred and twenty acres in a solid body-a great bargain Three stock pastures, well improved, 3000 to 30,000 acres each.

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the owner, and may be reduced as

patronage increases. 3. In this, probably the most common plan of the three, the plant is established by a capitalist or company of capitalists, and is operated on its own responsibility. Milk or cream is bought direct from the farmers at the best fig-ures that can be paid, governed of course by the market prices paid for the product of the establishment. This is the simplest plan of any, as no complicated book-keeping is necessary—you take your milk or cream to the creamery, get your money for it, and the business transactions for that particular day are ended. There is only one trouble connected with this plan-butter, like most other things, fluctuates on the market. It may be well up this week and considerably down next. So long as it goes up, enabling the creamery to advance the prices paid for milk, everything is all right, but when it falls below the prices paid, everything is all wrong; the farmer in such case is apt to grow suspleious and jump to the conclusion that the creamery is endeavoring to swindle

Such appears to be the opinion expressed by the bulletin before us, but for our own part we have never seen much in that way, and we have had fair oportunities of studying the workings of the creamery industry on most of its plans. Such farmers as would furnish a creamery with materials to work are now pretty generally reading farmers, and hence they keep the run of all markets in which they are interested the same as other people; besides many of these capitalist oreameries make contracts with their patrons by the year, taking all their products at certain figures, without regard to fluctuations. This is probably the best way for all parties concerned. The contract gives the farmer reasonable profits and the can be soon drawn that it will do the same for the creamery in the end. At times the creamery may not be making much, but at other times the prices will

be sufficiently up to restore all losses. The excellent bulletin before us gives much additional information useful to the person interesting himsel in the establishment of Texas creameries. It shows plans and specifications for build ing creamery plants, with the approximate cost. According to its showing a plant, all ready for work ought not to cost in Texas above \$2250 The bulletin was issued about one year ago, but we suppose interested persons might still get copies of it by addressing Prof. F. A. Gulley, director experiment station, College Station, Tex.

The LeCoute Pear in Texas.

The Southern Horticultural Journa states that at the late meeting of the American horticultural society held in Austin, Mr. Onderdonk, twenty-five years a pear grower in Southern Texas, said that good cultivation was necessary to the pear in his locality, an Mr Stringfellow of the same region said that it was not possible to over feed the pear in his soil—a black sandy loam, with water at the depth of five feet. The last named grower has LeCente trees that at seven years of age bear lifteen bushels of fruit, of a size and appearance that sells it by the steamer load in New York at \$7 a barrel; and while this variety cannot be profitably grown north of Middle Georgia, he thinks that the planting cannot be over done south of that latitude. Mr. Thompson of Georgia gathers his LeContes as soon as they have reached proper size, and ships at once, as he finds that the fruit must get to market firm and sound to admit distribution to local dealers, and that ripening will follow as soon as it ought considering the necessity for such distribution.

We consider Mr. Thompson a little wrong in gathering his pears so early, as the LeConte pear has attained to full size some four weeks before beginning to ripen. Last season we visited the extensive pear orchards of Hon. D. G. Dunk-Mr. Ashfort also sends us copies of the great movement baving Texas progress successful operation for several years, is one of the arrangements necessary lin, Greenville, Als., at the time when a good, broad gauge upon which operation for several years, is one of the arrangements necessary lin, Greenville, Als., at the time when a good, broad gauge upon which operation for several years, is one of the arrangements necessary lin, Greenville, Als., at the time when a good, broad gauge upon which operation for several years, is one of the arrangements necessary lin, Greenville, Als., at the time when a good, broad gauge upon which operation for several years, is one of the arrangements necessary lin, Greenville, Als., at the time when a good, broad gauge upon which operation for several years, is one of the arrangements necessary lin, Greenville, Als., at the time when a good, broad gauge upon which operation for several years, is one of the arrangements necessary lin, Greenville, Als., at the time when a good, broad gauge upon which operation for several years, is one of the arrangements necessary lin, Greenville, Als., at the time when a good, broad gauge upon which operation for several years, is one of the arrangements necessary lin, Greenville, Als., at the time when a good, broad gauge upon which operation for several years, is one of the arrangements necessary lin, Greenville, Als., at the time when a good, broad gauge upon which operation for several years, at the time when a good, broad gauge upon the arrangements necessary line, Greenville, Als., at the time when a good, broad gauge upon the arrangements necessary line, Greenville, Als., at the time when a good, at the arrangements necessary line, Greenville, Als., at the time when a good, at the arrangements necessary line, Greenville, Als., at the time when a good, at the arrangements necessary line, Greenville, Als., at the time when a good, at the arrangements necessary line, at the arrangements necessary line, at the arrangements necessary line, at

large enough to give reasonable profits to | for shipment. Mr. Dunklin, who well understands the LeConte pear, told us that the fruit ought to be picked about one week before the time for its turning, or long enough before that time for it to reach its destination before beginning to ripen. If gathered earlier its flavor would not be near so good as if left longer on the tree. But under no cir-cumstances should it be left to begin its ripening on the trees-not even if the market should be immediately at the or-There is something peculiar about the ripening of the LcConte pear, he told us; if ripened on the tree the ripening begins directly at the core and slowly extends outward. By the time the surface becomes ripe the core-portions of the fruit will be rotten. But if the fruit ripens off the tree the ripening process begins at the surface and extends

towards the core. At the same Austin meeting Profesfor T. L. Brunk, of the Texas agricultural college, discussed the proper stock for position that "when worked on the imported or French stock, the tree is shortlived, sprouts in a troublesome manner even at some distance from the trunk, forms large and unsightly excresences below the point of grafting, and so proves altogether unprofitable. ther stated, from his experience, that the LeConte, on its own roots, is less subject to blight than when grafted either on French stocks or upon apple seedlings, as it is sometimes worked." The LeConte pear growers of Alabama, Georgia and Fiorida do not think the LeConte pear tree ought to be grafted at all. They favor propagation by cuttings exclusively, holding that it never does so well on any stock-not even on its

One often hears persons complain that they cannot make the LeConte cuttings grow. It is all the result of mismanage-Growing LeConte pear cuttings is something differing fro the processes employed in growing the cuttings of any other tree we know of. In the case of other cuttings grown in the open air, and without under heat, we select partially shaded situation for our bed. but the LeConte must have an entirely open place with full exposure to the sun -s gentle southward slope with unobstructed exposure is always best. cuttings of the LeConte pear are put out properly on such a situation they will grow off like cuttings of a willow.

Of course, much depends on properly putting out woody cuttings of any kind. We always open a trench for our Le-Contes, ranging it east and west. Against the northside slope of our trench, cut smooth with a spade, we place our cuttings, filling in at the bottom with about three inches of soil. This we pound around the lower ends of the cuttings as firmly as we can. inches more of soil is then placed in the trench and pounded as before, and so on till the trench is full. Cuttings taken directly from the trees a short time before the first swell of the buds, and carefully put out on this plan, will not fail to the extent of 10 per cent.

In the opinion of the Western Rural there is no such animal as a general purpose cow, but there may be what might be termed a good farm cow. There is a wide-spread idea that the farm cow differs materially from the "gentleman's" cow, and she may and often does. The 'gentleman' often wants a cow with of eggs and in other useful points while pertain marks and of certain fashionable breeding. If he can get these things, and the cow gives any milk at ull she is satisfactory. But the farm cow is simply a cow that pays well for her As a cow the principal purpose of keeping her-if the purpose is intelli-gent-is for the production of milk and botter. We might just as well try to get a fine carriage and hay wagon in one as to attempt to get the best beef producing animal and the best milk producing animal in one. the selection and breeding of our cows with one thought clearly fixed in our

her carcass—of whatever breed she may be—will nover make us rich. The may

A good fairly representative cow of am of the dairy breeds may be made to ig ure as a good farm cow. Farmers. times turn up their noses at the little erently call her a goat. herd of Jerseys has never failed to yet if it was properly managed, and n will. The wild advocates of other br milk of the Holstein-Friesian, but fairly representative herd of this bree will always give good satisfaction and the "thin" milk will be found to be plenty ''thick'' enough. The farm con is the cow that will pay at the pall and at the churn; and that is all the question there is to be settled in the selection of cows for the general farmer.

The Hog in Teras

Texas Farm and Ranch says the hog with the small head is coming to stay the Lone Star state. There is an un precedented demand for fine stock and improve their herds. The rural air i tremulous with hog talk. There will ! more hogs slaughtered in Texas ing winter than ever before, and in pr portion to population less bacon brough here from the West. This means that a nice sum of cotton money will stay at home, to add to the comforts of civilization. Next winter there will be largest more home-made bacon, and as the principle involved spreads to other artieles of consumption, the country will be-

come still more prosperous than it The question of what we shall feed our hogs with is not enguging so much attention as where we shall get good hoge to feed. We can raise corn to feed with, we desire to do so, but one correspond who has been testing roasted cotton seed as a hog food says we need not desire to do so. The rousted seed has given him the fullest satisfaction-he considers ! everything needed, and certainly the cheapest hog food to be met with in any section of our common country. Nevel having had any experience with reasted cotton seed, we refrain from taking

Give Us a Chance.

After this exclamation, Texas Stockman and Farmer says, in reading most of the various poultry journals now published one finds the whole space filled by eliters and correspondents generally devoted to the discussion of the beauty of the few creation and the breeding of the different varieties true to a certain color, shade or feather. This is all well enough so far as it goes. One should never, however, neglect the qualities of size and meat set egg-production exclusively for that of fineness of plumage, for after all the only real worth poultry possess and the only uses to which it can be put lies in its capability of furnishing us with ment and eggs. If we can get a bird beautiful to our eyes, and at the same time possessing the other most essential qualities, so much the better.
This we can do, if as much attention in breeding be given to one as the other. The breeder should oull from the breeding pen those fowls that fall away behind in egg-production, or are small, of weak, or defective in some way or other. With him it should be a survival of the fittlest all the time. Don't let us make weaklings of a breed just to sainly's whim or fancy of ourselves or others to the detriment of other points combine beauty with utility. The latter is certainly as essential as the former, and ought not to be neglected. Let us sirve to excel each other with a surplu our fowls may possess, as well as in striving to excel in pleasing points beauty, which in its place is still enough, but not by any means still enough alone enough alone.

Our Native Horses. Mr. George E. Brown of Aurera, IL. a noted stockman who has been traveled a good deal in Texas of late, writer Farm and Ranch that the extent and rariety of our natural resources surprised him not a little, and particularly the broad gauge upon which operations had